


COUNTRY DATA: BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA: Information from the CIA World Factbook

INTRODUCTION

Bosnia and Herzegovina's declaration of sovereignty in October 1991 was followed by a declaration of independence from the former Yugoslavia on 3 March 1992 after a referendum boycotted by ethnic Serbs. The Bosnian Serbs - supported by neighboring Serbia and Montenegro - responded with armed resistance aimed at partitioning the republic along ethnic lines and joining Serb-held areas to form a "Greater Serbia." In March 1994, Bosniaks and Croats reduced the number of warring factions from three to two by signing an agreement creating a joint Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 21 November 1995, in Dayton, Ohio, the warring parties initialed a peace agreement that brought to a halt three years of interethnic civil strife (the final agreement was signed in Paris on 14 December 1995). The Dayton Peace Accords retained Bosnia and Herzegovina's international boundaries and created a multi-ethnic and democratic government charged with conducting foreign, diplomatic, and fiscal policy. Also recognized was a second tier of government composed of two entities roughly equal in size: the Bosniak/Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serb-led Republika Srpska (RS). The Federation and RS governments were charged with overseeing most government functions. The Dayton Accords also established the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to oversee the implementation of the civilian aspects of the agreement. The Peace Implementation Council (PIC) at its conference in Bonn in 1997 also gave the High Representative the authority to impose legislation and remove officials, the so-called "Bonn Powers." In 1995-96, a NATO-led international peacekeeping force (IFOR) of 60,000 troops served in Bosnia to implement and monitor the military aspects of the agreement. IFOR was succeeded by a smaller, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR) whose mission was to deter renewed hostilities. European Union peacekeeping troops (EUFOR) replaced SFOR in December 2004; their mission is to maintain peace and stability throughout the country. EUFOR's mission changed from peacekeeping to civil policing in October 2007, with its presence reduced from nearly 7,000 to less than 2,500 troops. Troop strength at the end of 2009 stood at roughly 2,000. In January 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina assumed a nonpermanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2010-11 term.

GEOGRAPHY

Location	Southeastern Europe, bordering the Adriatic Sea and Croatia
Area	Total: 51,197 sq km
Climate	Hot summers and cold winters; areas of high elevation have short, cool summers and long, severe winters; mild, rainy winters along coast.
Natural Resources	Coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, cobalt, manganese, nickel, clay, gypsum, salt, sand, timber, hydropower.
Total Renewable Water Resources	37.5 cu km (2003)
Freshwater Withdrawal	N/A

Natural Hazards	Destructive earthquakes.
Environmental Issues	Air pollution from metallurgical plants; sites for disposing of urban waste are limited; water shortages and destruction of infrastructure because of the 1992-95 civil strife; deforestation.
PEOPLE	
Population	4,621,598 (July 2010 est.)
Ethnic Groups	Bosniak 48%, Serb 37.1%, Croat 14.3%, other 0.6% (2000) note: Bosniak has replaced Muslim as an ethnic term in part to avoid confusion with the religious term Muslim - an adherent of Islam.
Religions	Muslim 40%, Orthodox 31%, Roman Catholic 15%, other 14%
Languages	Bosnian (official), Croatian (official), Serbian.
Literacy Rate	96.7%
Major Infectious Diseases	HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate: less than 0.1% (2007 est.) 
GOVERNMENT	
Type	Emerging Federal Democratic Republic
Independence	1 March 1992 (from Yugoslavia; referendum for independence completed on 1 March 1992; independence declared on 3 March 1992).
Constitution	The Dayton Peace Accords, signed on 14 December 1995 in Paris.
Legal System	Based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction.
ECONOMY	
Agricultural Products	Wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables; livestock.
Industries	Steel, coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, manganese, bauxite, vehicle assembly, textiles, tobacco products, wooden furniture, tank and aircraft assembly, domestic appliances, oil refining.
Import commodities	Machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs.
Import Partners	Croatia 22.17%, Germany 14.04%, Slovenia 13.45%, Italy 11.89%, Austria 6.61%, Hungary 5.74% (2009).
Export Commodities	Metals, clothing, wood products.
Export Partners	Croatia 19.07%, Slovenia 18.58%, Italy 16.87%, Germany 13.38%, Austria 10.25% (2009).

Per Capita GDP	\$6,500 (2009 est.)
Population below poverty line	25% (2004 est.)

*CITATIONS: All information included above is extracted from the CIA World Factbook except where noted.

COUNTRY: Bosnia and Herzegovina

General	
Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)	75.5 years
Average number of years in School (in years)	8.7 years
Gross National Income Per Capita (In US Dollars)	\$8,222
Gender Inequality	
Female Seats in Parliament (%)	12.3%
Population with at least a Secondary Education Female (% Of 25 and older)	NA
Population with at least a Secondary Education Male (% Of 25 and older)	NA
Labor Force Participation Female (%)	65.4%
Labor Force Participation Male (%)	78.1%
Births Attended by Skilled Health Professionals (%)	100%
Poverty	
Population surviving on \$1.25 per day (%)	<2%
Empowerment	
Number of Journalists Imprisoned	0
Corruption Victims (% of people who face a bribe situation in the last year)	NA
Political Engagement (% percent of people who voiced opinion to public officials)	8%

Sustainability	
Fossil Fuels as Primary Energy Source (%)	91%
Renewable Resources as Primary Energy Source (%)	9%
Population without Access to Water (%)	1%
Population Without Access to Sanitation Services (%)	5%
Population affected by natural disasters (% between 2000-2009)	1.08%
Human Security	
Number of Refugees leaving this country	74,400
Number of Internally Displaced People in This Country	125,000
Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)	<5%
Demographics	
Urban Residents (% of total Population)	48.6%
Health	
HIV Prevalence in Female Youth (% ages 15-24)	NA
HIV Prevalence in Male Youth (% ages 15-24)	NA
HIV Prevalence in Adults (% ages 15-49)	<.1%
Other	
Official Development Assistance Per Capita (in US dollars)	\$128
Population without Electricity (%)	NA

Bosnia and Herzegovina's Public Expenditure

